

# Indiana Statehouse Activity Book



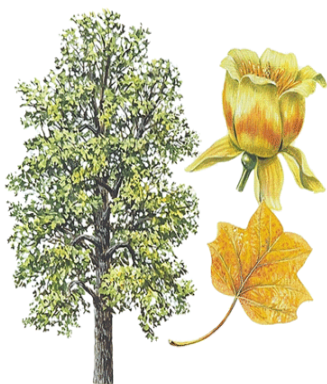
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THE INDIANA SENATE  
DEMOCRAT CAUCUS

Statehouse, Room 401, 200 W Washington  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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1-800-382-9467

# Indiana State Symbols



## Tulip Tree

State Tree,  
adopted 1931  
The tulip tree  
is a tall shady  
tree that  
blooms in May  
or June with its  
leaves turning

a golden yellow in the fall. Its wood is  
used for many items including furniture,  
siding, boxes, and paper.



## Indiana Flag

The Indiana flag displays 19 gold stars, surrounding a gold torch, centered on a rectangular field of blue. The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; its rays represent far reaching influence. The thirteen stars in the outer circle represent the 13 original states; the five in the inner arc stand for Indiana, the 19th state. It was adopted as the state flag by the General Assembly in 1917.

## Cardinal

State Bird,  
adopted 1917

Indiana is one of  
seven states that  
have chosen the

cardinal as its state bird. Male cardinals  
are bright red, females are brownish in  
color, and both have a crest. They do  
not migrate and are very fond of sun-  
flower seeds.



## Limestone

State Stone, adopted 1971

Limestone is  
rock that is  
of calcium  
Some of its  
microscopic  
sil animal  
mary depos-  
stone can be  
ana's south-



a sedimentary  
made mostly  
carbonate.  
grains are  
pieces of fos-  
shells. Pri-  
its of lime-  
found in Indi-  
ern central

area, in and around Bedford and Bloomington.  
Indiana limestone is used in many buildings, one  
of which is the Pentagon near Washington, D.C.



## Peony

State Flower, adopted 1957

The peony is a garden plant with large pink,  
white, or red flowers. It was Indiana's fourth  
selection as state flower.

# Color Indiana

Fill in the blank spaces below to help you identify the State symbols, then use your imagination and color the state symbols of Indiana on the next page.

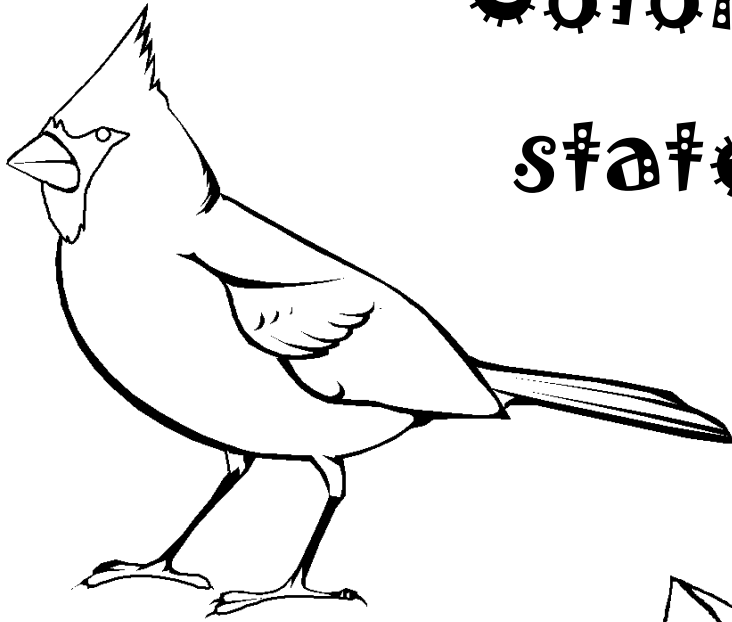
The tall shady tree shares its name with a flower. Its leaves are a golden yellow color in the fall: **t** \_ \_ \_ \_ **t** \_ \_ \_ \_

This state bird is red. It loves eating sunflower seeds:  
**c** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

This state flower has large blossoms of pink, white, and red. It is a garden plant: **p** \_ \_ \_ \_



# Color Indiana's state symbols

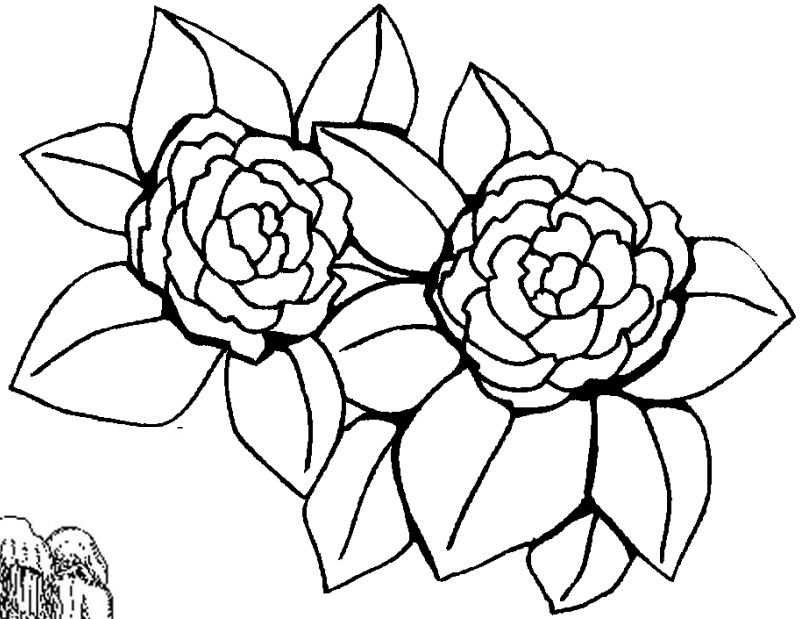


What is the name of our state bird?

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What is our state flower?

---



This leaf, flower and stem is from  
our state tree. What tree is this?

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# About Our Government

Fill in as many of the blank spaces below as you can. The number of spaces tells you how many letters are in the word. If you get stuck, look at the key at the bottom of the page.



Indiana's \_\_\_\_\_ establishes the State's government and our laws. Our government has \_\_\_\_\_ main branches. They are the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ branches. The \_\_\_\_\_ makes the laws for Indiana, based on the requirements and limits of the constitution. There are two groups, or houses, in the legislature—the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. The executive branch of government carries out the \_\_\_\_\_ made by the legislature. At the head of this branch is the \_\_\_\_\_. The judicial branch of government is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_. This system of courts and \_\_\_\_\_ considers the facts in trials, interprets the laws, settles disputes between citizens, and imposes penalties on people who break the law.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26



# Unscramble the State Capitals

1. NOLLUUHO	Hawaii	26. SEMAL	Oregon
2. ISOAMND	Wisconsin	27. XENHPOI	Arizona
3. VDOER	Delaware	28. AMASRNETOC	California
4. FLSDGIENRPI	Illinois	29. NEHALE	Montana
5. YEENNCHE	Wyoming	30. LABNAY	New York
6. TONNRTE	New Jersey	31. HLAREIG	North Carolina
7. IRBAMKSC	North Dakota	32. YALMIPO	Washington
8. AILOANPNS	Maryland	33. YOSRINCFETEFJ	Missouri
9. TYLHOMKIOAAC	Oklahoma	34. NDVEER	Colorado
10. SOIEB	Idaho	35. NILSNGA	Michigan
11. ELIEMNRTPO	Vermont	36. FOATRDRH	Connecticut
12. IEPREER	South Dakota	37. PCOEENRDVI	Rhode Island
13. TNAEFAS	New Mexico	38. IMOCBULA	South Carolina
14. RGSIBURRA	Pennsylvania	39. BUOSUCML	Ohio
15. CKNDASJ	Mississippi	40. ODSANILNAPII	Indiana
16. AUTASINPL	Minnesota	41. ELAHS AESLAT	Florida
17. SSEIDENMO	Iowa	42. KFAFRNTOR	Kentucky
18. AKETOP	Kansas	43. IOCRHDMN	Virginia
19. HVISLLNAE	Tennessee	44. UJEANU	Alaska
20. STNUIA	Texas	45. UATSUGA	Maine
21. TSNOBO	Massachusetts	46. SHOATRLNCE	West Virginia
22. CDOOCNR	New Hampshire	47. YTLTICAKLSEA	Utah
23. LCRIOEKTTL	Arkansas	48. NNCLIOL	Nebraska
24. YIATSCORCN	Nevada	49. OOTRUBNEGA	Louisiana
25. NMYEOTMRGO	Alabama	50. TTAALNA	Georgia

# Indiana State Seal



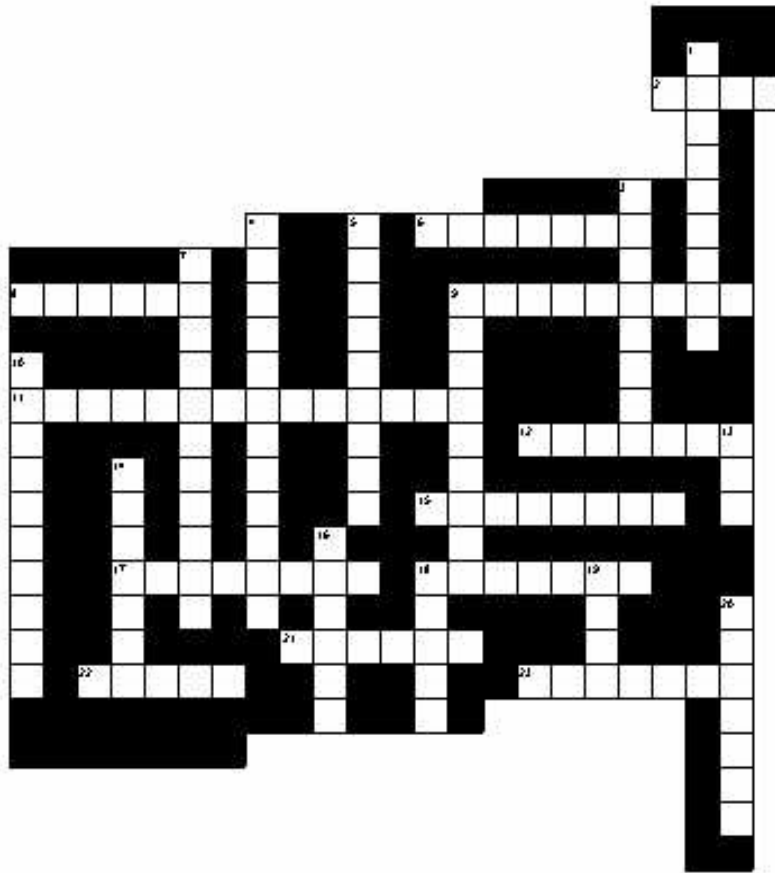
The Indiana State Seal depicts a pioneer scene—a woodsman felling a tree, a bison fleeing from the sound of the axe, and the sun gleaming over a distant hill. This seal has undergone many changes over the years. Variations of the seal were used throughout the Territorial period. The earliest preserved specimen of its use, so far as is known, is on the petition of the Vincennes convention of 1802. It was not until 1963 that an official version of the state seal was adopted.

There are many interpretations on the meaning of the seal. One interpretation is that the sun rises on a new commonwealth, west of the Allegheny mountains. The woodsman represents civilization subduing the wilderness, and the buffalo, fleeing to the West, represents primitive life retiring in that direction.

**What do you think the seal means?**



# Indiana Facts Crossword Puzzle

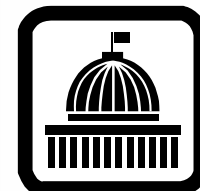


## Across

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Proposal for a new law or change of a law                       | 18. A legislator that serves a four year term |
| 6. "Land of Indians"   | 21. Indianapolis born host of "Dateline NBC"  |
| 8. Public university in Indiana known for its engineering programs | 22. Indiana county named after 6th President  |
| 9. Late-night talk show host hailing from Indianapolis             | 23. Nickname for someone of Indiana birth     |
| 11. Person elected to the Indiana House                            |   |
| 12. Current Indiana Governor                                       |   |
| 15. Representative of a special interest                           |   |
| 17. State bird   |   |

## Down

1. Legislature with two branches
3. President from Indiana
4. State capital
5. State tree
7. Lawmaking body
9. State stone
10. State motto: "The \_\_\_\_\_ of America"
13. Legislators vote yea for yes and \_\_\_\_\_ for no.
14. Members of the Indiana General Assembly are \_\_\_\_\_ by citizens of Indiana.
16. State Song: "On the Banks of the \_\_\_\_\_, Far Away"
18. Major industrial product of Indiana
19. River running along the Southern border of Indiana
20. Indiana's first state capital





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# The Indiana General Assembly

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## What is a legislature?

The Indiana General Assembly is the name given to Indiana's legislature. This is the branch of government that makes new laws and changes old ones. It is made up of 150 members directly elected by citizens of Indiana. These men and women represent the views and concerns of the people in their parts of the state.



## What are houses?

The Indiana General Assembly is divided into two bodies called "houses." The two houses are the Senate and the House of Representatives. Indiana has 50 Senators and 100 Representatives who are elected by the voters in their legislative districts.

A government that consists of two houses is called "bicameral." Some legislatures have only one lawmaking unit. These are called "unicameral."

The members of the two houses are also divided into political parties represented in the Indiana General Assembly are Democrats and Republican parties. The group having the largest number of members is called the "majority party." The other group is the "minority party."

## What is the difference between the General Assembly and Congress?

Our state legislature makes laws only for Indiana, just as Georgia's legislature make laws only for its state. The United States Congress meets in our nation's capital, Washington, D.C., and creates laws fro all fifty states.

JANUARY 2004						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

### When does the General Assembly meet?

Indiana has a part-time legislature, which means that the General Assembly is only in session for a portion of the year. During even numbered year, the legislative session begins early January and must end by March 15th. In odd numbered years when a state budget is crafted, session does not end until April 29th.

### Who can be a legislator?

A State Senator must be at least 25 years old and must have lived in Indiana for at least two years. A State Representative must be at least 21 years old and must have lived in the state for at least two years. Both must have resided in their legislative districts for at least one year.

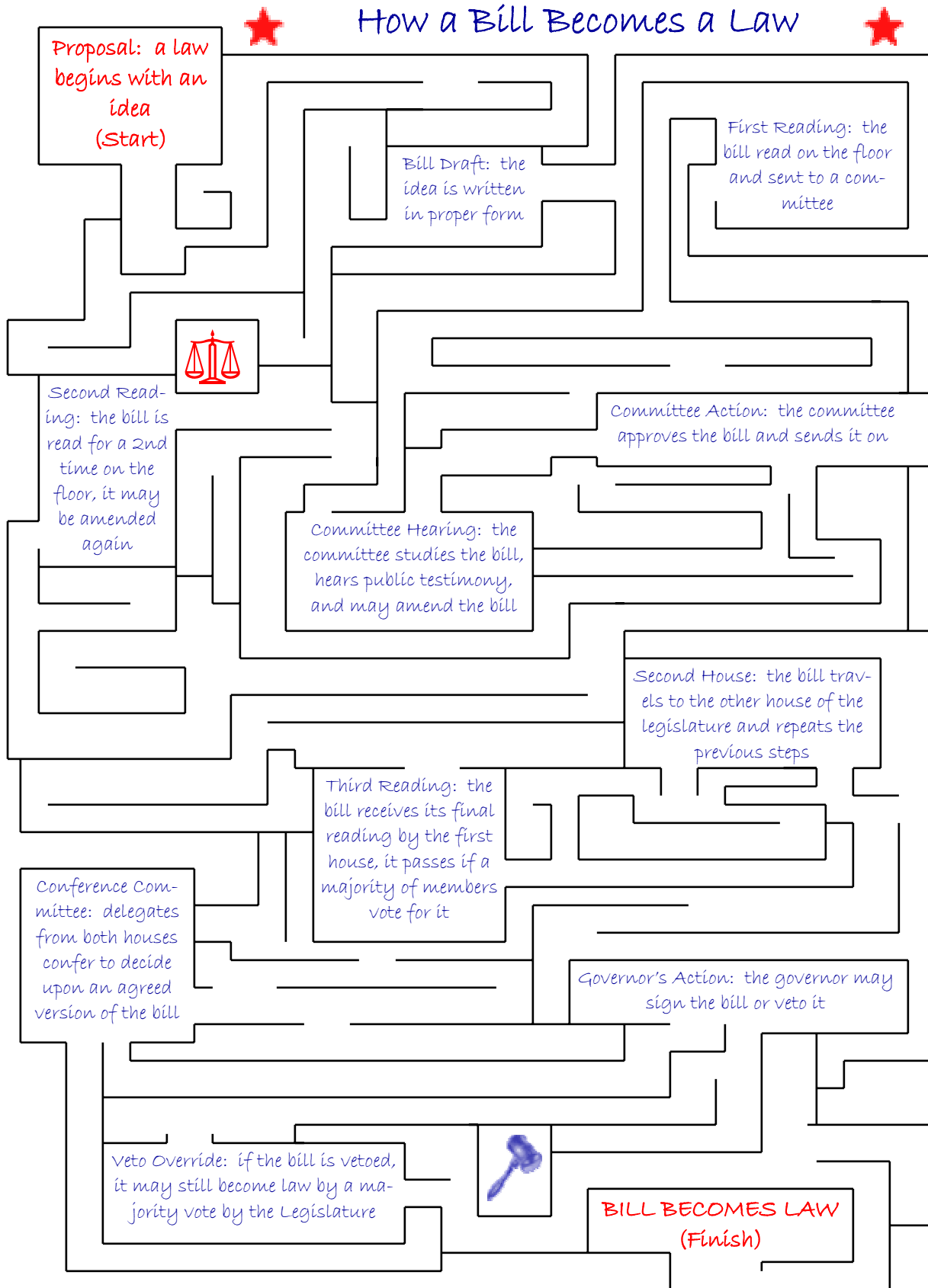
### What are legislative districts?

Indiana is comprised of 50 Senate districts and 100 House districts. The residents of each district elect their respective legislators. Senate districts have a population of about 110,000 people while House districts have about a 60,000 person population.



New boundary lines for the districts are drawn every ten years after an official count, or census, has been taken of the people and where they live. The shapes of the districts may be changed to reflect changes in population. City districts are usually small because many people live in a small area. Suburban and rural legislative districts may be very large, which shows that residents live farther apart.

## How a Bill Becomes a Law



# General Assembly Word Search

H	W	N	N	A	C	I	L	B	U	P	E	R	E	S
R	O	K	O	I	R	A	E	Z	E	I	A	B	E	P
H	J	U	S	I	U	K	G	S	Z	T	I	G	T	O
K	S	O	S	T	T	E	I	X	E	L	O	O	T	N
C	P	U	H	E	T	U	S	Y	L	S	K	V	I	S
M	O	O	C	A	N	R	L	T	X	U	S	R	M	O
U	R	N	N	U	L	V	A	O	Z	I	E	I	M	R
R	X	E	S	K	A	R	T	V	S	F	L	W	O	B
O	S	V	Z	T	C	C	U	Z	E	E	M	A	C	N
U	Q	P	F	O	I	V	R	R	W	J	R	L	O	L
Q	B	R	M	W	W	T	E	X	A	M	E	N	D	O
X	A	E	Y	K	O	N	U	X	O	T	E	V	C	B
V	D	U	T	F	D	X	H	E	A	R	I	N	G	B
T	E	G	D	U	B	R	E	X	N	A	Y	U	A	Y
A	C	W	M	G	C	U	K	E	V	T	G	K	L	Q

## WORDS TO FIND:

AMEND  
AUTHOR  
BILL  
BUDGET  
CAUCUS  
COMMITTEE  
CONSTITUENT  
DEMOCRAT  
HEARING  
HOUSE  
LAW

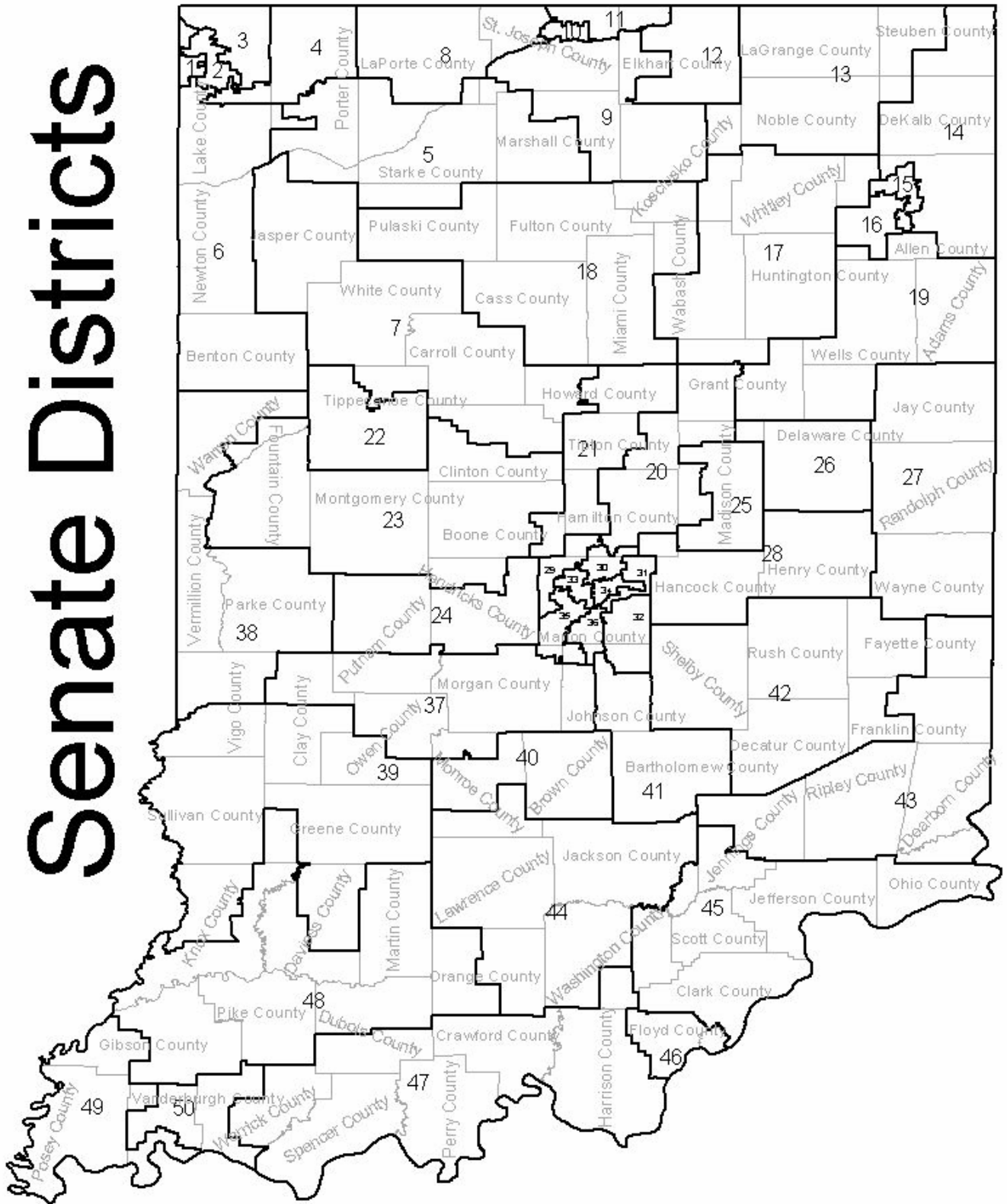
LEGISLATURE  
LOBBY  
QUORUM  
REFERENDUM  
REPUBLICAN  
RESOLUTION  
SENATE  
SESSION  
SPONSOR  
VETO  
VOTE

# Indiana State Senators by District

## 114th General Assembly

1	Frank Mrvan Jr., Democrat	26	Allie V. Craycraft, Democrat
2	Samuel Smith Jr., Democrat	27	Allen E. Paul, Republican
3	Earline S. Rogers, Democrat	28	Beverly J. Gard, Republican
4	Rose Ann Antich, Democrat	29	J. Murray Clark, Republican
5	Victor Heinold, Republican	30	Teresa S. Lubbers, Republican
6	Sue Landske, Republican	31	James W. Merritt, Jr., Republican
7	Brandt Hershman, Republican	32	Patricia L. Miller, Republican
8	Anita Bowser, Democrat	33	Glenn L. Howard, Democrat
9	Ryan Mishler, Republican	34	Billie J. Breaux, Democrat
10	John Broden, Democrat	35	Michael Young, Republican
11	Joseph C. Zakas, Republican	36	Brent Waltz, Republican
12	Marvin D. Riegsecker, Republican	37	Richard D. Bray, Republican
13	Robert L. Meeks, Republican	38	Timothy D. Skinner, Democrat
14	Dennis K. Kruse, Republican	39	John M. Waterman, Republican
15	Thomas J. Wyss, Republican	40	Vi Simpson, Democrat
16	David C. Long, Republican	41	Robert D. Garton, Republican
17	Dr. Gary P. Dillon, Republican	42	Robert N. Jackman, D.V.M., Republican
18	Thomas K. Weatherwax, Republican	43	Johnny Nugent, Republican
19	David C. Ford, Republican	44	Brent Steele, Republican
20	Luke Kenley, Republican	45	James Lewis, Democrat
21	Jeff Drozda, Republican	46	Connie Sipes, Democrat
22	Ronnie J. Alting, Republican	47	Richard D. Young, Democrat
23	Joseph W. Harrison, Republican	48	Lindel O. Hume, Democrat
24	Connie Lawson, Republican	49	Larry Lutz, Democrat
25	Timothy S. Lanane, Democrat	50	Greg D. Server, Republican

# Senate Districts



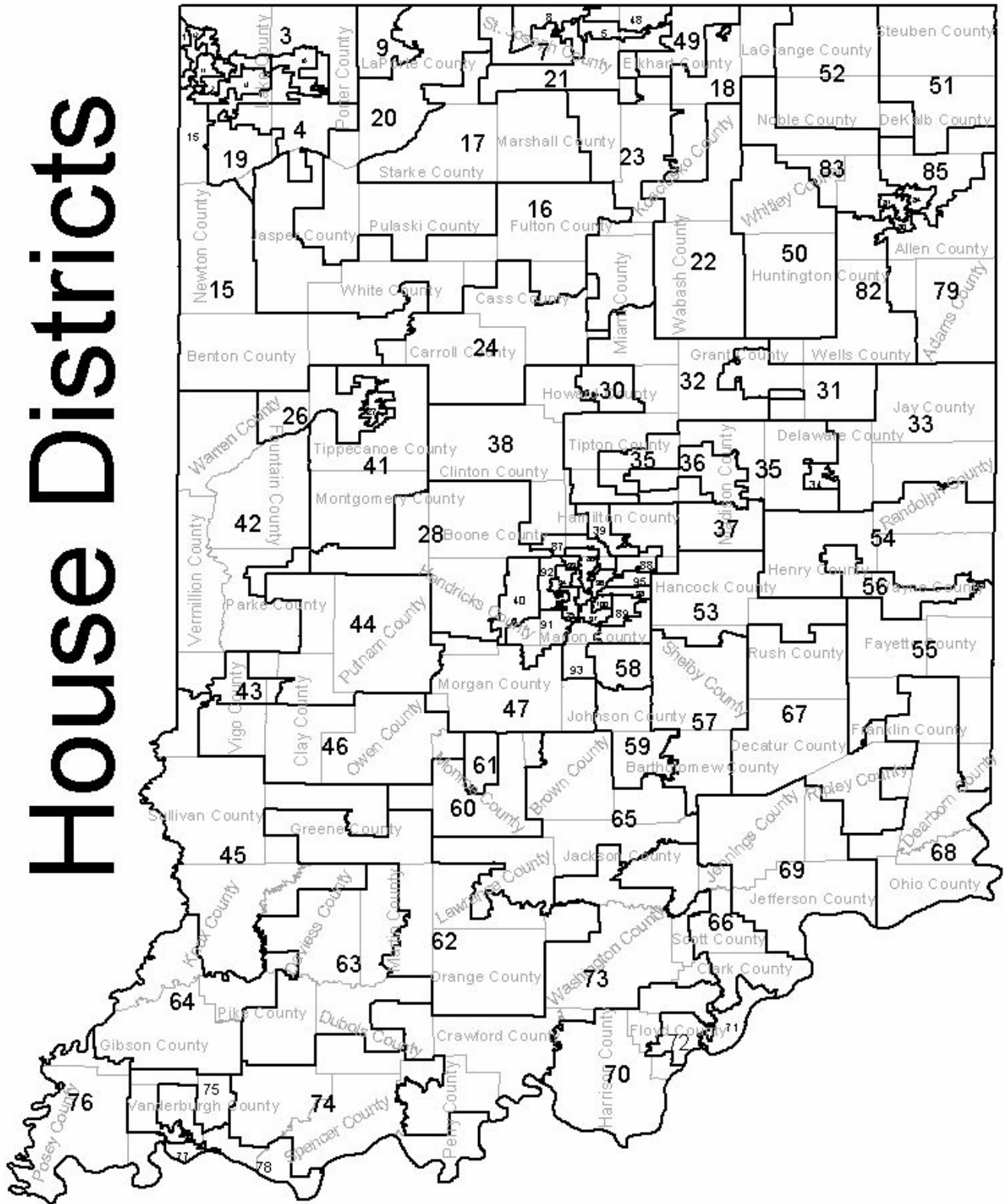
# Indiana State Representatives by District

## 114th General Assembly

1	Linda Lawson, Democrat	51	Richard Dodge, Republican
2	Earl L. Harris, Democrat	52	Marlin Stutzman, Republican
3	Charlie Brown, Democrat	53	Bob Cherry, Republican
4	Ralph D. Ayres, Republican	54	Thomas E. Saunders, Republican
5	Craig R. Fry, Democrat	55	Robert A. Hoffman, Republican
6	B. Patrick Bauer, Democrat	56	Phil Pflum, Democrat
7	Thomas S. Kromkowski, Democrat	57	Luke Messer, Republican
8	Ryan Dvorak, Democrat	58	Charles W. Burton, Republican
9	Scott Pelath, Democrat	59	David B. Yount, Republican
10	Duane Cheney, Democrat	60	Peggy Welch, Democrat
11	Dan C. Stevenson, Democrat	61	Matt Pierce, Democrat
12	John Aguilera, Democrat	62	Jerry L. Denbo, Democrat
13	Chester F. Dobis, Democrat	63	Dave Crooks, Democrat
14	Vernon G. Smith, Democrat	64	Troy Woodruff, Republican
15	Don Lehe, Republican	65	Eric Allan Koch, Republican
16	Eric A. Gutwein, Republican	66	Terry Goodin, Democrat
17	Steve Heim, Republican	67	Cleo Duncan, Republican
18	David A. Wolkins, Republican	68	Robert J. Bischoff, Democrat
19	Robert Kuzman, Democrat	69	Billy Bright, Republican
20	Mary K. Budak, Republican	70	Paul J. Robertson, Democrat
21	Jackie Walorski, Republican	71	James L. Bottorff, Democrat
22	William J. Ruppel, Republican	72	William C. Cochran, Democrat
23	William C. Friend, Republican	73	Dennie Oxley, Democrat
24	Richard W. McClain, Republican	74	Russ Stilwell, Democrat
25	Jeb Bardon, Democrat	75	Dennis T. Avery, Democrat
26	Joe Micon, Democrat	76	Trent Van Haaften, Democrat
27	Sheila J. Klinker, Democrat	77	Phil Hoy, Democrat
28	Jeff Thompson, Republican	78	Vaneta G. Becker, Republican
29	Kathy K. Richardson, Republican	79	Michael A. Ripley, Republican
30	John Smith, Republican	80	Ben GiaQuinta, Democrat
31	Timothy Harris, Republican	81	Winfield C. Moses, Jr., Democrat
32	P. Eric Turner, Republican	82	Jeffrey K. Espich, Republican
33	Bill Davis, Republican	83	Robert K. Alderman, Republican
34	Tiny Adams, Democrat	84	Randy L. Borrer, Republican
35	L. Jack Lutz, Republican	85	Phyllis J. Pond, Republican
36	Terri Austin, Democrat	86	David Orentlicher, Democrat
37	Scott Reske, Democrat	87	Cindy Noe, Republican
38	Jim Buck, Republican	88	Brian C. Bosma, Republican
39	Gerald R. Torr, Republican	89	Lawrence L. Buell, Republican
40	Matthew D. Whetstone, Republican	90	Michael B. Murphy, Republican
41	Timothy N. Brown, Republican	91	Robert W. Behning, Republican
42	F. Dale Grubb, Democrat	92	Phillip D. Hinkle, Republican
43	Clyde Kersey, Democrat	93	David N. Frizzell, Republican
44	Andy Thomas, Republican	94	Carolene Mays, Democrat
45	Bruce Borders, Republican	95	Mae Dickinson, Democrat
46	Vern Tincher, Democrat	96	Gregory W. Porter, Democrat
47	Ralph M. Foley, Republican	97	Ed Mahern, Democrat
48	Tim Neese, Republican	98	William A. Crawford, Democrat
49	John D. Ulmer, Republican	99	Vanessa Summers, Democrat
50	Dan Leonard, Republican	100	John Day, Democrat




# House Districts



# ***Contacting Your Legislator***

Public input is a vital part of the legislative process. Indiana Senators and Representatives are elected to represent you, the people of their districts, but it is your responsibility to contact your legislators on issues that are important to you. Below is a sample letter that may be used by someone who wants to share his or her opinion with his or her legislators.

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200 Main Street       [BE SURE TO INCLUDE *YOUR* ADDRESS HERE]  
Anytown, IN 46222

May 5, 2004

Dear Senator \_\_\_\_\_:

Hello! My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old and in the \_\_\_\_\_ grade. I am writing to you because I am concerned about free textbooks [PUT THE ISSUE YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT HERE AND EXPLAIN YOUR POSITION]. I think that parents should not have to pay for their children's books for school. We are supposed to get a free education, and education includes books. Paying for books is hard for some parents.

Please support any bills that would provide us free textbooks.

Sincerely,

Jill Smith       [SIGN YOUR NAME HERE & MAKE SURE ITS LEGIBLE]

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State legislators can be contacted via mail, telephone, or email. You may also be able to visit your legislators in Indianapolis at the Statehouse or in their districts.

To call the Indiana Senate dial: 1-800-382-9467 or 317-232-9400

To call the Indiana House of Representatives dial: 1-800-382-9841 or 317-232-9700

Send email to your Senator at: s(district number)@in.gov

example: Email to Senator Richard Young should be sent to: s47@in.gov

Send email to your Representative at: r(district number)@in.gov

example: Email to Representative Pat Bauer should be sent to: r6@in.gov

Correspondence by mail to your legislator should be addressed with his or her name and sent to: 200 W Washington, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2785.

# BEING A PAGE

Students between the ages of 12 and 18 may apply to serve as Pages while the Indiana General Assembly is in session. Students will serve in the Senate or House of Representatives for one day assisting with various legislative activities including running errands within the Statehouse, delivering messages, and helping with a variety of other tasks. Being a Page for a day is considered an excused absence from school.



Interested students should write to their legislator c/o Statehouse, 200 W Washington, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 and include full name, address, phone number, age, school, and two different dates you are available to page. Contact your legislator early because there are a limited number of Page positions available. You may also contact Student Services after December 1 by calling 800-382-9467 or 317-232-9400.



# Interesting Indiana Facts

## ***Did you know that .....?***

- ✓ Abraham Lincoln gave a speech at Union Station in Indianapolis on his way to Washington to be sworn in as the 16th President of the United States.
- ✓ John Chapman, or “Johnny Appleseed” as he’s known historically, planted one of his biggest orchards in Fort Wayne, and lived his last 20 years there.
- ✓ In 1951, the record low temperature in the state, 35 degrees below zero, was recorded in Greensburg.
- ✓ Amelia Earhart was an instructor at Purdue University and departed from Purdue Airport on her last flight.
- ✓ Prehistoric glaciers gouged out the basins that became more than 500 lakes in Indiana.
- ✓ According to legend, the first traffic light in the United States was installed in 1923 in Carmel, Indiana.
- ✓ The largest natural lake in Indiana is Lake Wawasee in Syracuse and the deepest is Tippecanoe Lake in nearby Leesburg.
- ✓ Indiana is home to the college Football Hall of Fame and the NCAA.
- ✓ Indiana has 44 institutions of higher education.
- ✓ The Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, Grand Central Station, the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Chicago Tribune Tower, and the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry were all built with Indiana limestone.
- ✓ Thomas Edison was once a Western Union telegraph operator at Union Station in Indianapolis.
- ✓ Indiana covers 36,185 square miles.

# Notable Hoosiers

- ★ **Raggedy Ann.** John Gruelle, an early 20th-century cartoonist for the *Indianapolis Star*, wrote and illustrated Raggedy Ann for his comics and books. He wrote nearly 40 books before he died in 1938.
- ★ **James Whitcomb Riley** is considered the ‘Hoosier Poet.’ Riley wrote more than a thousand poems during his life, including *The Raggedy Man*, about the state he loved, Indiana. Born in Greenfield in 1849, Riley spent the last 20 years of his life in Indianapolis at 52 Lockerbie Street.
- ★ **‘Major’ Marshall Taylor** was one of the fastest bicycle racers to ever compete. The Indianapolis native was the most respected black athlete at the turn of the century and was hailed as a hero in Europe. His legacy continues at the Major Taylor Velodrome in Indianapolis.
- ★ **Oscar Robertson**, an Indianapolis high school basketball star, was co-captain of the U.S. Olympic Team that won the Gold Medal in 1960. He was the NBA Most Valuable Player in 1964, and scored over 25,000 points in his career.
- ★ **Kurt Vonnegut** is the Indianapolis-born author of *Cat’s Cradle*, *Breakfast of Champions* and *Slaughterhouse Five*.
- ★ **Albert Von Tilzer** wrote the sentimental song *Take Me Out to the Ball Game*.
- ★ **Uncle Sam.** Walter Botts, the model for the famous uncle, was born on August 9, 1900, in Sullivan.
- ★ **Jane Pauley** is the Indianapolis-born host of *Dateline NBC*.
- ★ **Booth Tarkington** wrote over 50 novels and plays. The Indianapolis author won two Pulitzer Prizes for *The Magnificent Ambersons* and *Alice Adams*.
- ★ **Jim Davis**, a Fairmont native, is the cartoonist who created the fat, lazy, and cynical Garfield the cat. Syndicated in hundreds of newspapers around the world, the “Garfield” comic strip is produced at PAWS, Inc., Davis’ studio just outside of Muncie.
- ★ **James Dean** was born in Marion and raised in Fairmont. The actor was nominated for an Oscar, posthumously, for *Grant*.
- ★ **Red Skelton** was born in 1913 in Vincennes. At the age of 13 he launched a career as a clown that eventually would take him to Vaudeville, radio, and finally to his own television show that lasted 20 years.
- ★ **Elwood Haynes** invented the first successful gasoline-powered automobile in 1894. The Kokomo native later invented stainless steel.
- ★ **Wilbur Wright**, of the Wright Brothers, was born in New Castle in 1867. He and his brother, Orville, would later fly the first powered aircraft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- ★ **Frank Bellamy** is the author of the Pledge of Allegiance. Born in 1875, the Madison native wrote the pledge in high school as part of a class assignment.
- ★ **David Letterman** was born in Indianapolis in 1947. Long before he became a late-night talk show star, Letterman was a bag boy at Atlas Supermarket on College Avenue in Indianapolis.

# **The Right to Vote**

The right to vote is a great privilege of our citizens. Each Indiana citizen votes to elect one State Senator and one House Representative for his or her district. Voters must be at least 18 years old and registered with the Indiana Election Commission.

Below you will find examples of campaign buttons used during elections. Have fun making your own campaign buttons. Hold a mock election in your classroom to experience the voting process.

